

Figure 1

Domain Compendium

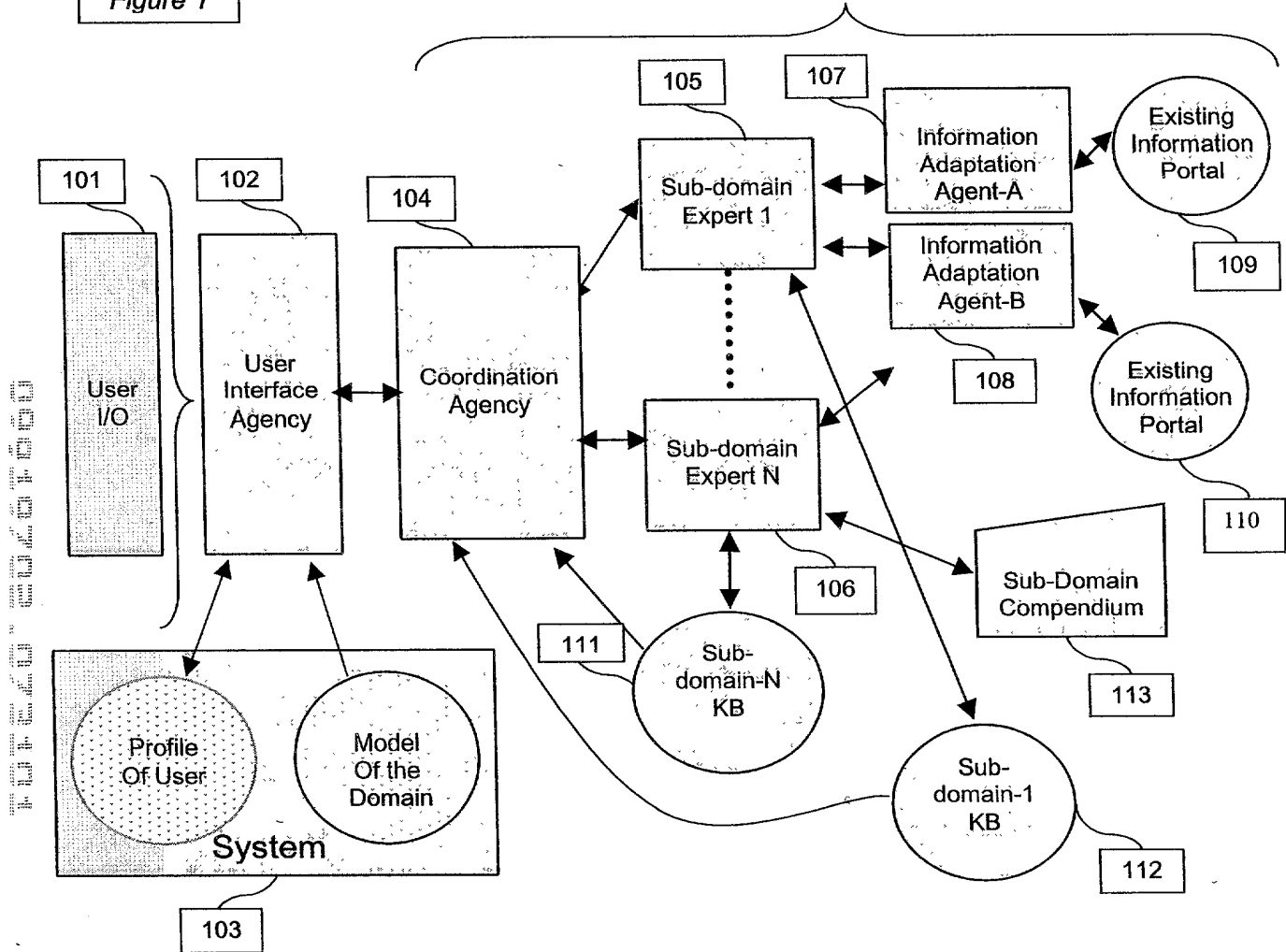
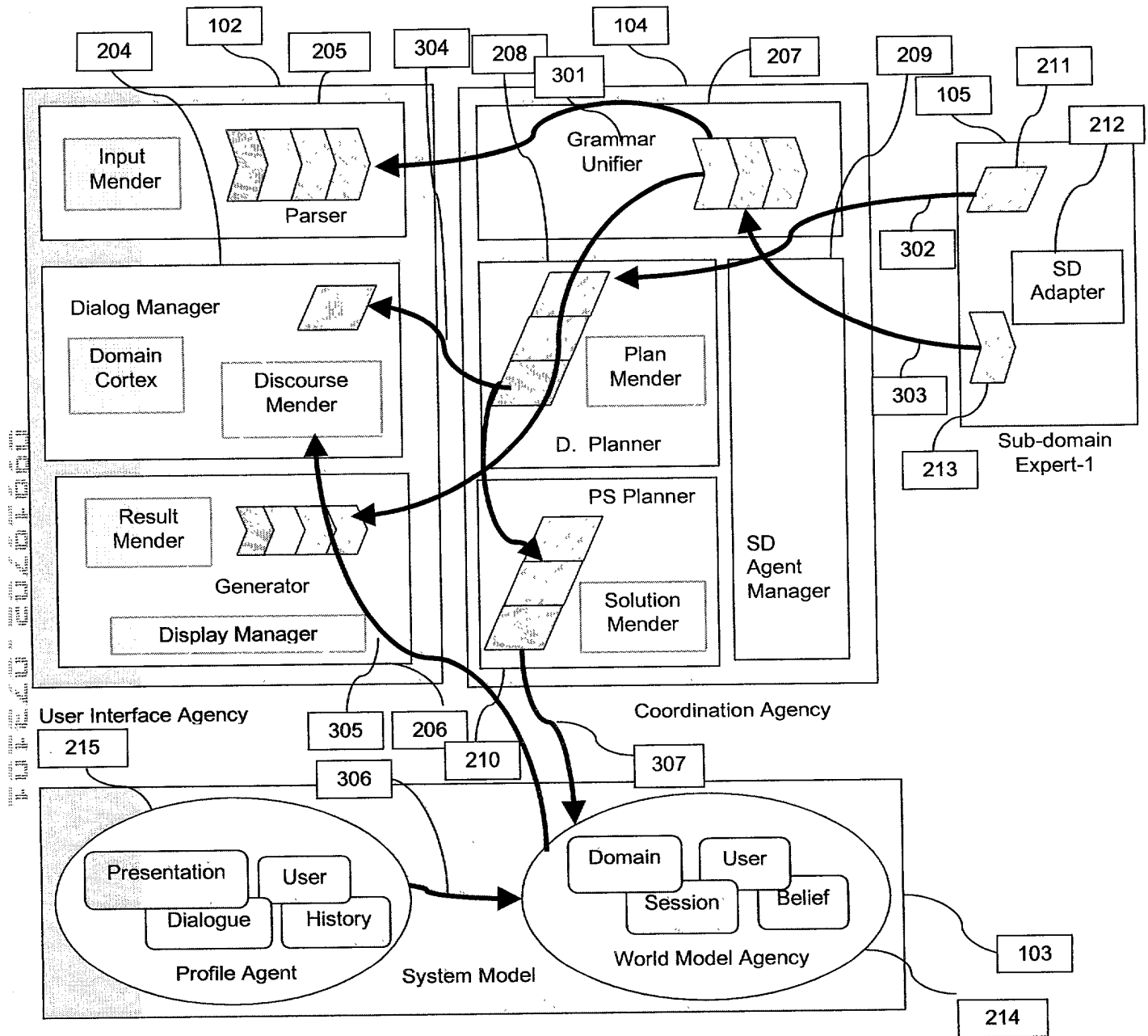




Figure 3



**Figure 4**

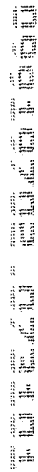


Figure 5

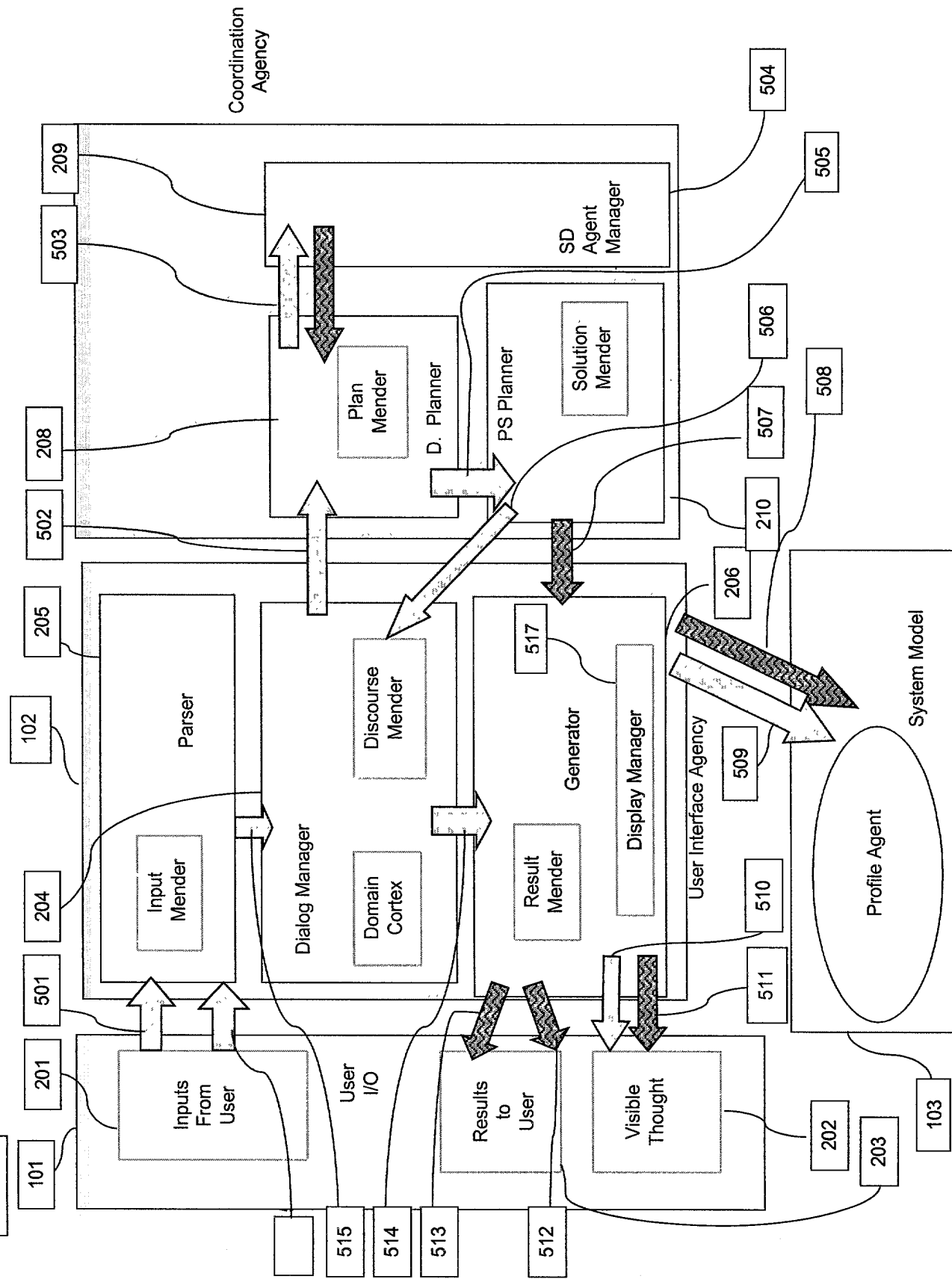


Figure 6

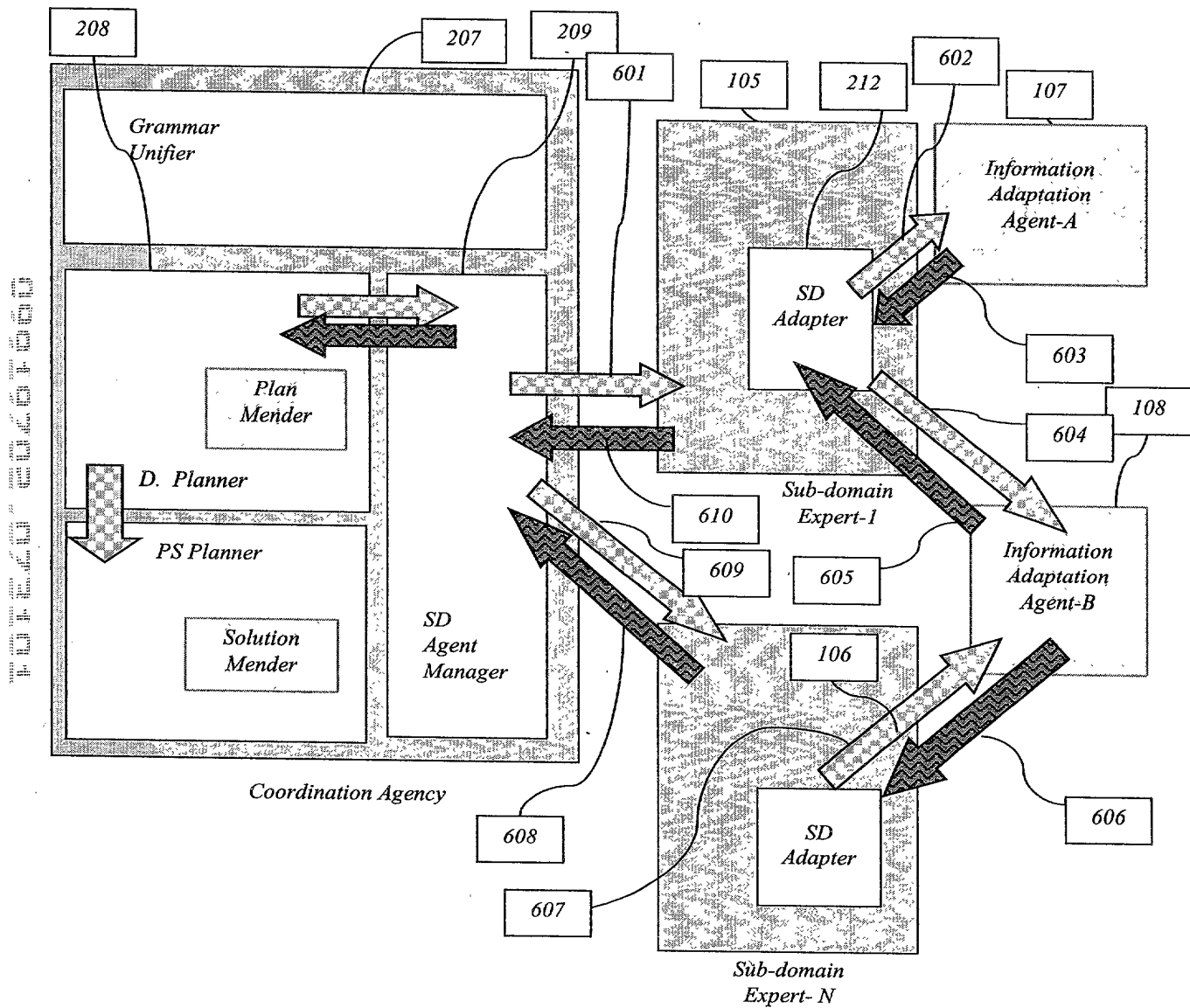


Figure 7

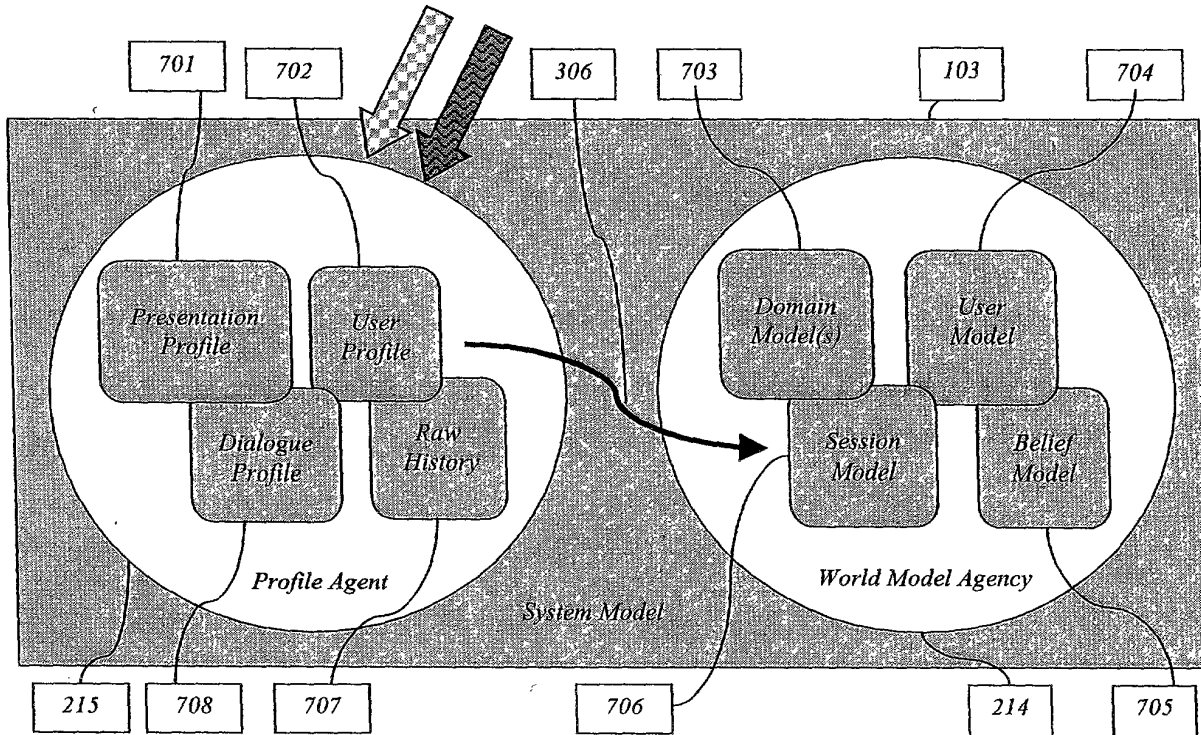


Figure 8

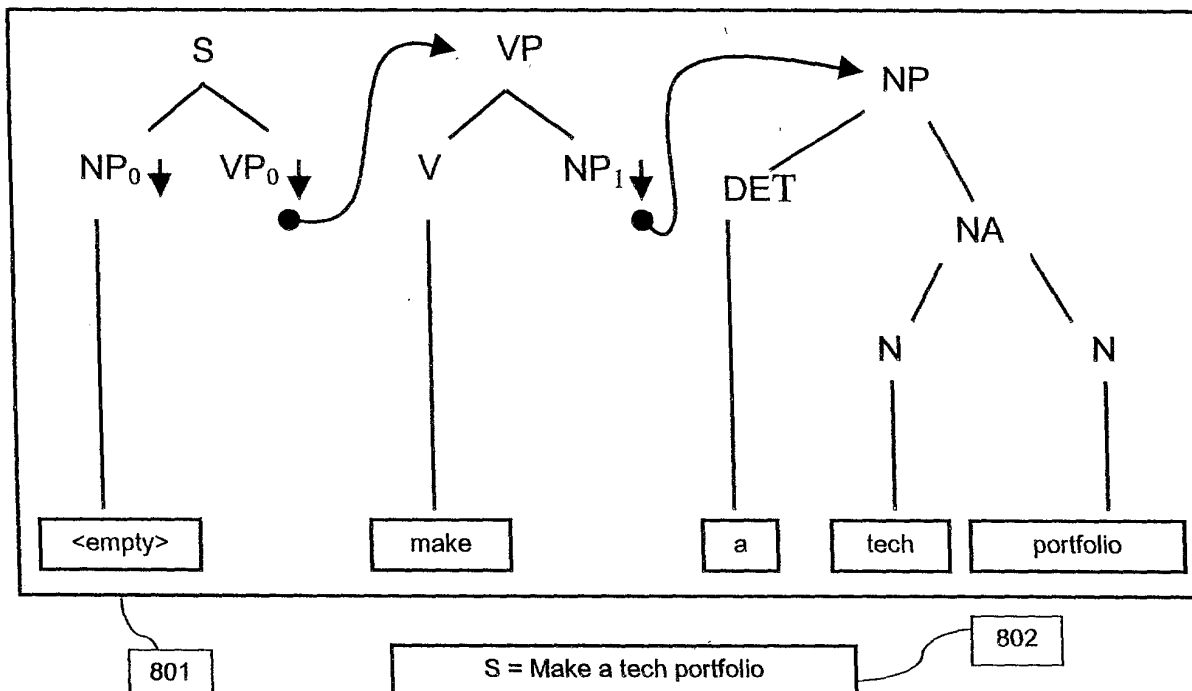


Figure 9

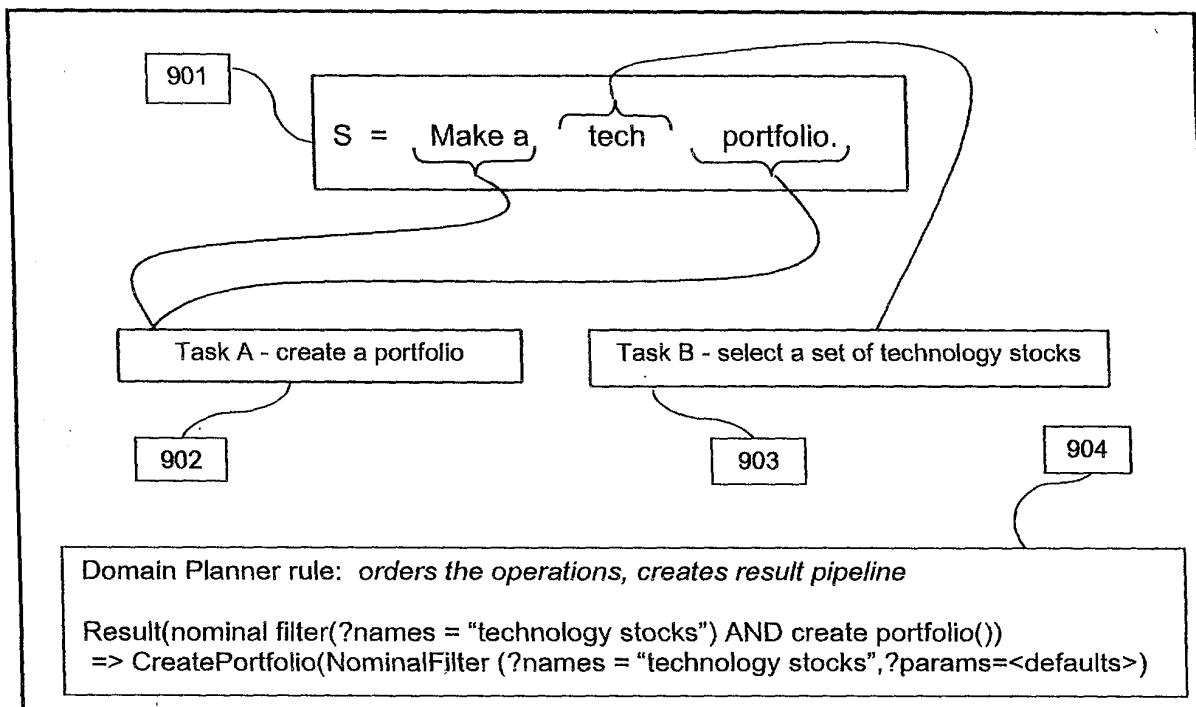
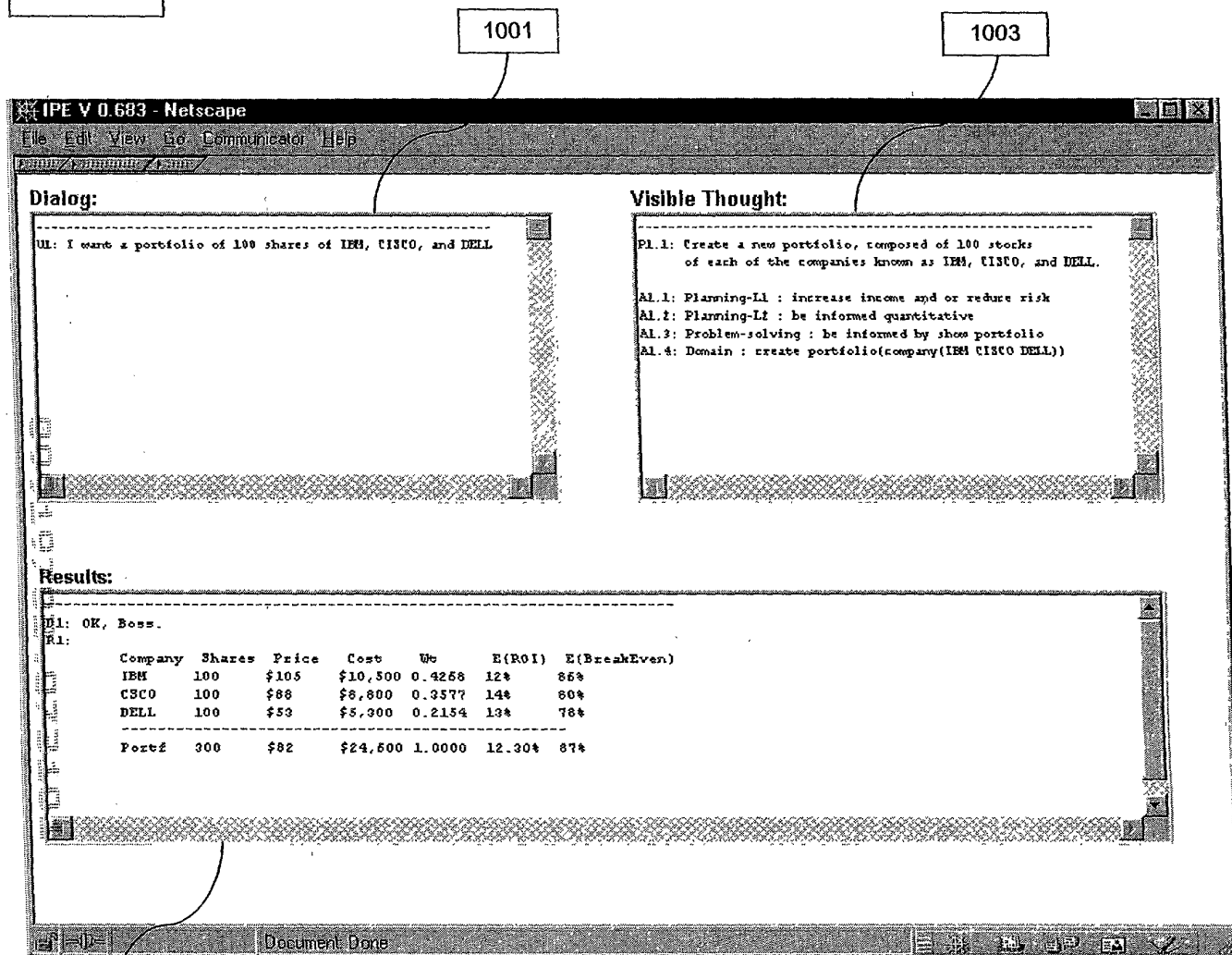




Figure 10



1002

Figure 11

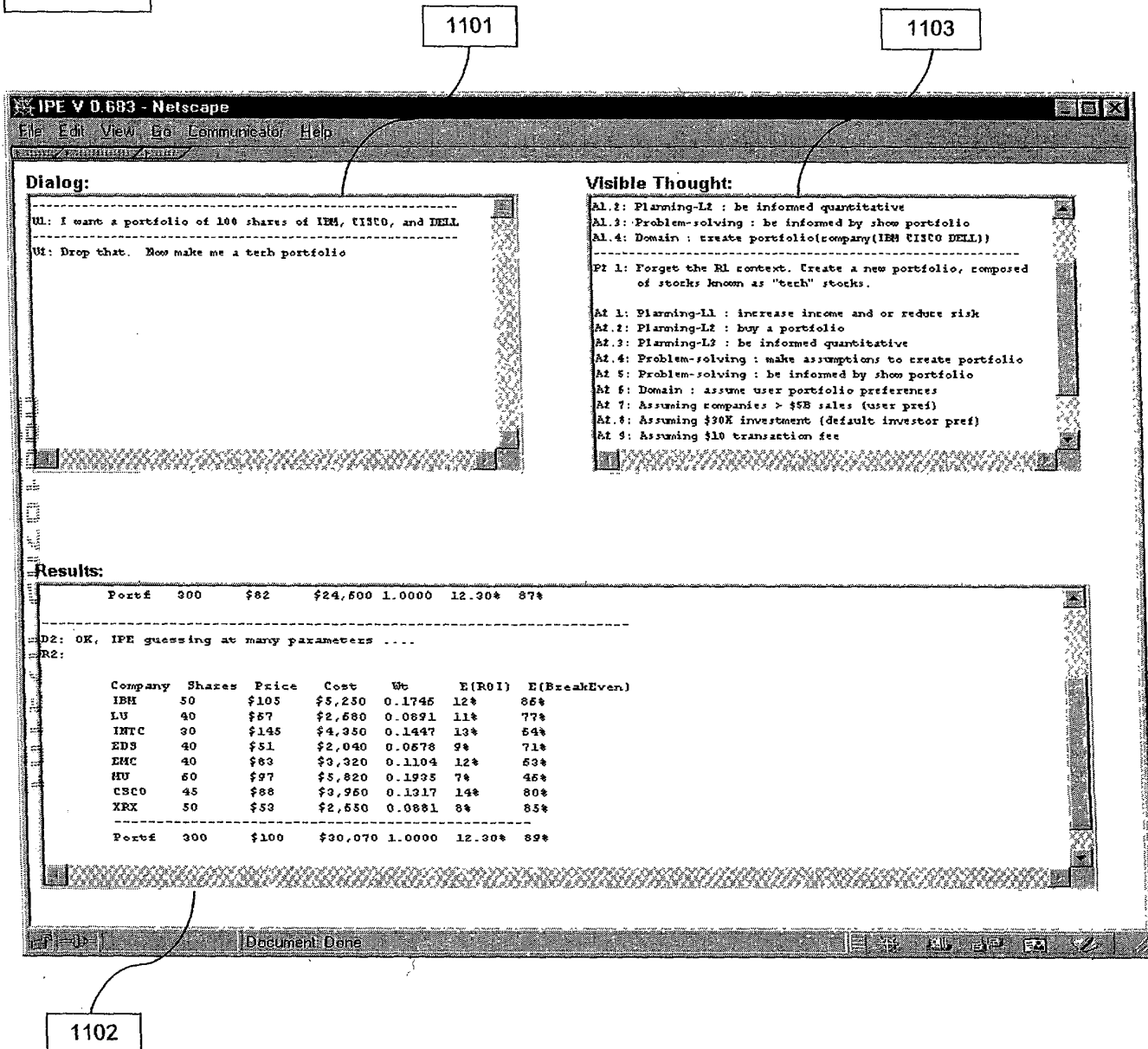


Figure 12

1201
1203

**IPE V 0.683 - Netscape**

File Edit View Go Communicator Help

**Dialog:**

U1: I want a portfolio of 100 shares of IBM, CISCO, and DELL

U2: Drop that. Now make me a tech portfolio

U3: Try it without that.  
(gestures at 2000-07-19.R2 Company=EDS)

**Visible Thought:**

A2.4: Problem-solving : make assumptions to create portfolio  
A2.5: Problem-solving : be informed by show portfolio  
A2.6: Domain : assume user portfolio preferences  
A2.7: Assuming companies > \$5B sales (user pref)  
A2.8: Assuming \$30K investment (default investor pref)  
A2.9: Assuming \$10 transaction fee

P2.1: Remove the stock known as EDS from 2000-07-19 R2.

A3.1: Planning-L1 : increase income and or reduce risk  
A3.2: Planning-L1 : buy a portfolio  
A3.3: Planning-L3 : be informed quantitative  
A3.4: IM-Discourse : cursor on 2000-07-19.R2 indicates "that"  
A3.5: UserPreferences : support user dislikes EDS, p = 0.55

**Results:**

Company	Shares	Price	Cost	Wt	E(ROI)	E(BreakEven)
IMTC	30	\$145	\$4,350	0.1447	13%	54%
EDS	40	\$51	\$2,040	0.0578	9%	71%
EMC	40	\$83	\$3,320	0.1104	12%	63%
MV	60	\$97	\$5,820	0.1935	7%	46%
CSCO	45	\$88	\$3,960	0.1317	14%	80%
XEX	50	\$53	\$2,650	0.0881	8%	65%
<b>Portf</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$30,070</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>12.30%</b>	<b>89%</b>

D3: EDS Gone.  
R3:

Company	Shares	Price	Cost	Wt	E(ROI)	E(BreakEven)
IBM	50	\$105	\$5,250	0.1673	12%	86%
LU	40	\$67	\$2,680	0.0956	11%	77%
IMTC	30	\$145	\$4,350	0.1552	13%	54%
EMC	40	\$83	\$3,320	0.1184	12%	63%

1202
Document Done

Figure 13

The screenshot shows a Netscape browser window titled "IPE V 0.683 - Netscape". The address bar shows "http://www.ipe.com/". The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Dialog:** A text area containing a conversation:
  - U1: I want a portfolio of 100 shares of IBM, CISCO, and DELL
  - U2: Drop that. Now make me a cash portfolio
  - U3: Try it without that (gestures at 2000-07-19.R2.Company=EDS)
  - U4: What is the risk profile
- Visible Thought:** A text area containing a list of planning and problem-solving steps:
  - A3.1: Planning-L1 : increase income and or reduce risk
  - A3.2: Planning-L2 : buy a portfolio
  - A3.3: Planning-L3 : be informed quantitative
  - A3.4: E3-Discourse : cursor on 2000-07-19.R2 indicates "that"
  - A3.5: UserPreferences : support user dislikes EDS, p = 0.55
  - P4.1: Display a graph of a simulation of financial outcomes
  - A4.1: Planning-L1 : increase income and or reduce risk
  - A4.2: Planning-L2 : buy a portfolio
  - A4.3: Planning-L3 : be informed quantitative
  - A4.4: Discourse: "that" is reference to 2000-07-19.R3
  - A4.5: Problem-solving : assume default simulation parameters
  - A4.6: Domain : create, graph outcome simulation(2000-07-19 R3)
- Results:** A section labeled "D4: Here It Is." containing a line graph titled "Simulation: Portfolio v. Time (Quarters)". The graph shows three lines representing different portfolios over 15 quarters. The y-axis ranges from \$20,000 to \$45,000 in increments of \$5,000. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 15 in increments of 5. The lines show varying trends, with one line rising significantly above the others by quarter 15.

Callout boxes with numbers 1301, 1302, and 1303 point to the Dialog, Results, and Visible Thought sections respectively.

Figure 14

1401

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hist.txt - Notepad
File Edit Search Help

=====
T1: 2000-07-19:23:32:01
=====
U1: I want a portfolio of 100 shares of IBM, CISCO, and DELL
=====

P1.1: Create a new portfolio, composed of 100 stocks
      of each of the companies known as IBM, CISCO, and DELL.
|
A1.1: Planning-L1 : increase income and or reduce risk
A1.2: Planning-L2 : be informed quantitative
A1.3: Problem-solving : be informed by show portfolio
A1.4: Domain : create portfolio(company(IBM CISCO DELL))
=====
D1: OK, Boss.
R1:
      Company Shares   Price   Cost   Wt      E(ROI)  E(BreakEven)
      IBM      100     $105   $10,500 0.4268  12%      86%
      CSCO     100     $88    $8,800  0.3577  14%      80%
      DELL     100     $53    $5,300  0.2154  13%      78%
      -----
      Portf    300     $82    $24,600 1.0000  12.30%   87%
      -----
=====

T1: 2000-07-19:24:53:20
=====
U2: Drop that. Now make me a tech portfolio.
=====

P2.1: Forget the R1 context. Create a new portfolio, composed
      of stocks known as "tech" stocks.

A2.1: Planning-L1 : increase income and or reduce risk
A2.2: Planning-L2 : buy a portfolio
A2.3: Planning-L3 : be informed quantitative
A2.4: Problem-solving : make assumptions to create portfolio
A2.5: Problem-solving : be informed by show portfolio
A2.6: Domain : assume user portfolio preferences
A2.7: Assuming companies > $5B sales (user pref)

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Figure 15

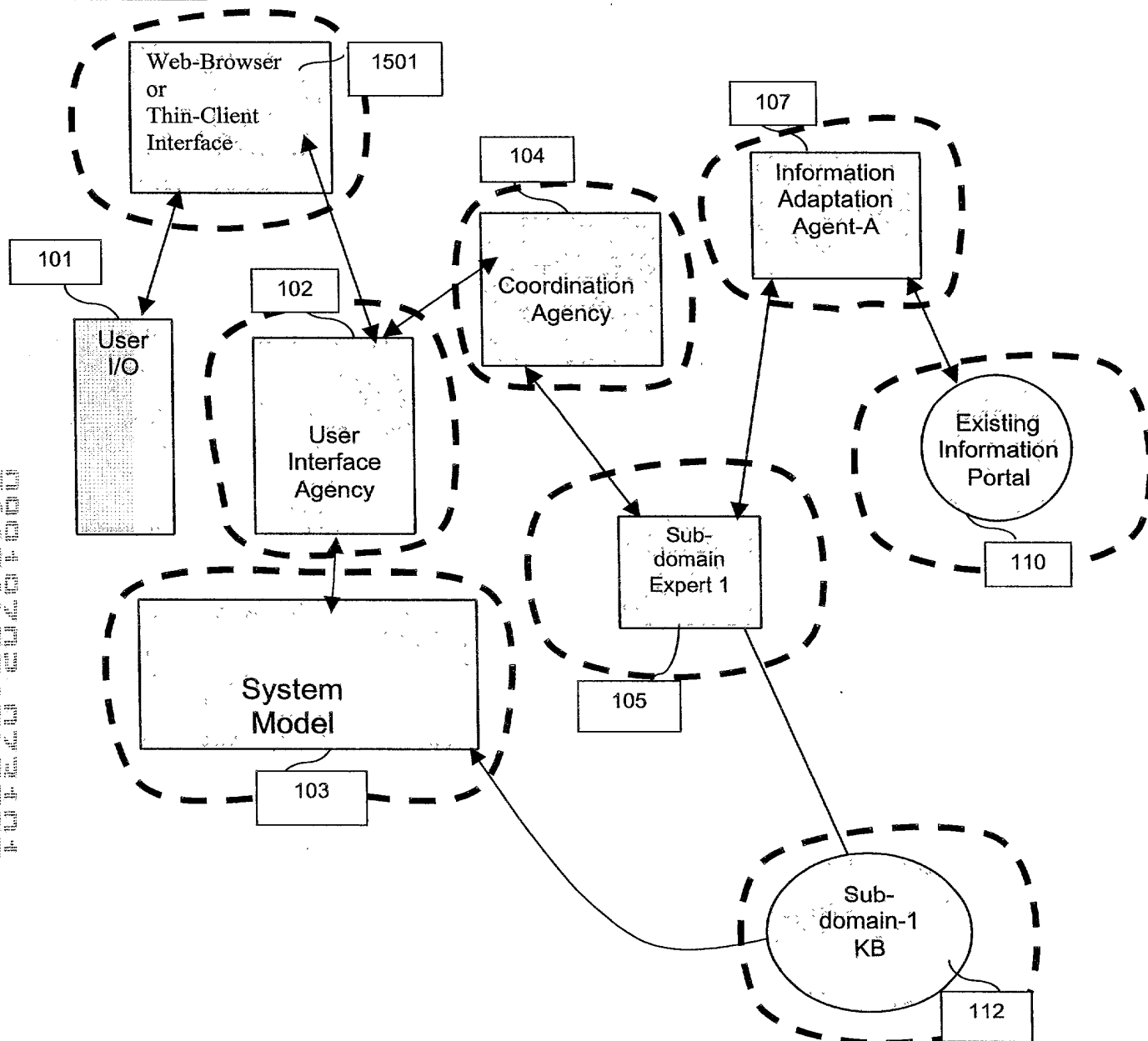


Figure 16

### Simplified Strength/Necessity Belief Calculus

?X = Coffee if:

?X is in a mug (s = .2; n = 0)

?X is a hot liquid (s = .4; n = 0)

?X is brown (s = .6; n = .97)

?X is not tea (s = .3; n = 1)

1601

1602

S = Strength; N = Necessity; B = Belief; D = Disbelief;  
P = Belief measure of premise (input)

#### Belief Evaluation Recurrence Formulae :

$$B_{x+1} = B_x + (1 - B_x) * S_{x+1} * P_{x+1} \quad ; \text{ with } B_0 = 0$$

$$D_{x+1} = D_x + (1 - D_x) * N_{x+1} * (1 - P_{x+1}) \quad ; \text{ with } D_0 = 0$$

$$\text{Conclusion} = B_n * (1 - D_n) ;$$

1603

Example A.  $B_4 = 0.8656$ ,

given all 4 preconditions known to be true with absolute certainty.

Example B.  $B_4 = 0.7648$ ,  $D_4 = 0.485$ ,

**Conclusion = 0.393872,**

given that we are only 50% sure that the liquid is brown, but are convinced of all other facts (e.g. because the light is very dim....)

## Bayesian Belief Calculus -

Bayes's rule states that :

$$p(A | B) = \text{Prob of event A, given event B} \\ = (p(A) * p(B | A)) / p(B)$$

If we know the probabilities  $B_i$  for *every* way that A may be realized, we may write:

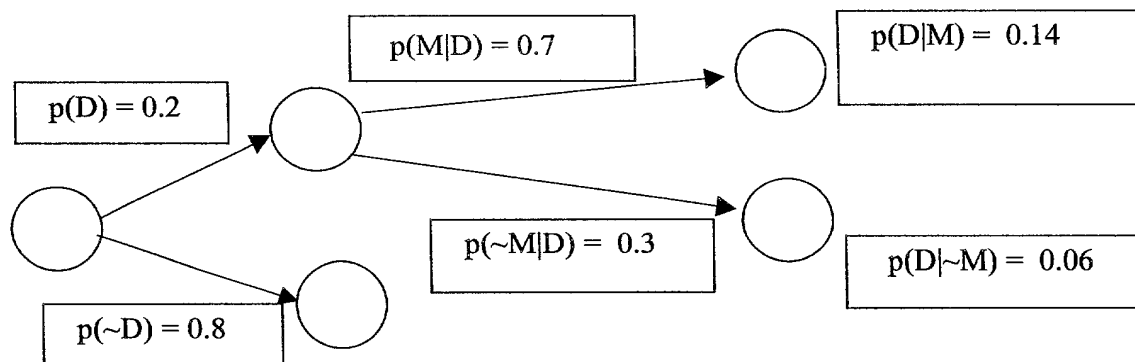
$$p(A) = \sum p(A | B_i) p(B_i)$$

Which allows a straightforward way to compute likelihood, when all possibilities are accounted for.

We can construct networks which relate Bayesian likelihood to various conditions. For example, consider the case where we are given

$p(D) = \text{probability of planning for retirement} = 0.2$ , and  
 $p(M | D) = \text{probability of asking about mutual Funds, given D,} = 0.7$ .

Now we can construct a graph of probabilistic influences that can be inferred:



This mechanism can be used to connect the probabilities of various plans and alternatives, and to infer likely plans from various communications.



Figure 18

